FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:07:37 ON 07 APR 2004

L1 220 (VACCIN####### OR IMMUNOGEN########) AND (SUBLINGUAL OR FLOOR (5N) MOUTH OR UNDER (4N) TONGUE

L4 21 L3 AND (VACCIN####### OR IMMUNOGEN########) (P) (SUBLINGUAL OR FLOOR (5N) MOUTH OR UNDER (4N) TONGUE)

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:07:37 ON 07 APR 2004)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 17:07:56 ON 07 APR 2004

L1 220 S (VACCIN####### OR IMMUNOGEN########) AND (SUBLINGUAL OR FLOOR
L2 15 S L1 AND (MUCOUS OR IGA)
L3 41 S L1 AND PY<1998
L4 21 S L3 AND (VACCIN####### OR IMMUNOGEN########) (P) (SUBLINGUAL
L5 5 S L4 AND PRIMATE
L6 16 S L4 NOT L5

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 16 MEDLINE on STN
AN 97095091 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 8940498
TI **Sublingual** immunotherapy.
AU Nelken D
CS Asthma and Allergy Clinic, Medical Clinic Center, Tel Aviv.
SO Harefuah, **(1996 Sep)** 131 (5-6) 164-5, 215.
Journal code: 0034351. ISSN: 0017-7768.
CY Israel
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Hebrew
FS Priority Journals
EM 199701
ED Entered STN: 19970128
Last Updated on STN: 19970128
Entered Medline: 19970108
AB We treated 14 patients with severe pollinosis or allergic rhinitis with its specific allergen by the **sublingual** route. Increasing doses of the allergen were given as drops. There was marked improvement in allergic symptoms in 12. Sneezing, itching of the eyes and rhinitis were practically absent, even in the season and there was substantial reduction in intake of antihistamines as well as in the use of steroid inhalers. Only 1 patient did not improve, while 1 developed severe urticaria to Parietaria judaica **vaccine**.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 16 MEDLINE on STN
AN 93361371 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 8395041
TI Modulation of herpes simplex virus type 1 replication by human salivary secretions.
AU Bergey E J; Gu M; Collins A R; Bradway S D; Levine M J
CS Department of Oral Biology, School of Medicine, State University of New York at Buffalo.
NC DE08074 (NIDCR)
DE08240 (NIDCR)
DE09562 (NIDCR)
+
SO Oral microbiology and immunology, **(1993 Apr)** 8 (2) 89-93.
Journal code: 8707451. ISSN: 0902-0055.
CY Denmark
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Dental Journals
EM 199309
ED Entered STN: 19931008
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19930921
AB Saliva functions to protect the oral cavity from pathogenic invasion by modulating the ability of microbes to colonize the oral surfaces or limiting their growth and/or viability. Although the role of salivary secretions in the modulation of the oral bacteria flora has received considerable attention, little is known concerning its role in viral pathogenesis. Accordingly, the purpose of this study was to assess the effect of salivary secretions on herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) replication. Initially, HSV-1 plaque and titer reduction assays were performed to determine the ability of human submandibular/ **sublingual** (HSMSL) and parotid (HPS) salivas to inhibit the early stages of HSV-1 infection (adsorption and penetration). Our results suggested that both HSMSL and HPS possess cell-protective and virus neutralization activities, with HSMSL being more active than HPS.

Additional experiments were performed to determine the effect of saliva on the yield of virus progeny. Again, HSMSL caused a greater reduction of HSV-1 replication than did HPS. A similar effect could not be obtained using **vaccinia**, suggesting that this inhibitory activity of human saliva is selective. Collectively, these results suggest that human salivary secretions can modulate the replication of HSV-1 in vitro.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 16 MEDLINE on STN
AN 85024549 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 6207911
TI Characterization of two human small cell lung carcinoma-reactive monoclonal antibodies generated by a novel immunization approach.
AU Tong A W; Lee J; Stone M J
SO Cancer research, **(1984 Nov)** 44 (11) 4987-92.
Journal code: 2984705R. ISSN: 0008-5472.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198411
ED Entered STN: 19900320
Last Updated on STN: 19900320
Entered Medline: 19841128
AB Two human small cell lung carcinoma cell lines, NCI-H69 and NCI-H128, were used as alternating sources of **immunogen** to generate monoclonal antibodies to small cell lung carcinoma-associated antigens. BALB/c mice were sensitized with seven injections of live tumor cells, four with NCI-H69 cells and three with NCI-H128 cells. Somatic cell hybridization was performed by fusion of the immune murine splenocytes using syngeneic myeloma cells from the SP2/0 Ag14 cell line. Hybridoma colonies were screened against small cell lung carcinoma cells and normal lung fibroblasts with an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. Compared to animals immunized with only NCI-H69 or NCI-H128 cells, alternate immunization resulted in the generation of a significantly higher number of hybridomas that reacted selectively with both tumor cell lines. Monoclonal antibodies from two reactive hybrid clones generated by alternate immunization, SCLC 2051 and SCLC 5023, were uniformly negative to normal human tissues including lung, kidney, liver, spleen, breast, thyroid, brain, small intestine, and colon. While both monoclonal antibodies were nonreactive to paraffin-embedded, formalin-fixed, nonmalignant lung biopsies, the monoclonal antibody SCLC 5023 reacted with tumor cell infiltrates in biopsies from small cell lung carcinoma patients (14 of 14 cases positive), using the immunoperoxidase technique. This monoclonal reagent also reacted with other lung tumor cell types, including atypical carcinoid (5 of 5 positive), epidermoid (4 of 6 positive), undifferentiated and bronchoalveolar (3 of 4 cases each positive) carcinomas. By contrast, monoclonal antibody SCLC 2051 apparently identified an antigen expressed preferentially on small cell lung carcinoma cells (12 of 14 positive) and only rarely reacted with other lung tumor cell types (2 of 34 positive). Both monoclonal antibodies were negative to colon carcinoma, epidermoid carcinoma of the **floor** of the **mouth**, breast adenocarcinoma, and B- and T-cell leukemia and lymphoma cells, as determined by the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, indirect immunofluorescence, and immunoperoxidase techniques. These observations suggest that SCLC 2051 and SCLC 5023 may be of value in identifying tumor-associated antigens expressed in small cell and other lung carcinomas. In addition, the generation of antibody-producing cells towards common tumor-associated antigens may be enhanced by immunization with multiple tumor cell lines of the same histological type.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 16 MEDLINE on STN
AN 76185875 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 131619
TI [Permeability of **sublingual** mucosa to organic molecules. Limited role of **sublingual** absorption in aerosol **vaccinations**].
La permeabilite de la mugueuse sub-linguale aux molecules organiques. Les limites du role de la voie sub-linguale dans la **vaccination** par aerosols.
AU Buclon M; Bourdier R; Cartier M; Fontanges R
SO Comptes rendus des seances de la Societe de biologie et de ses filiales, **(1975)** 169 (5) 1227-31.
Journal code: 7505439. ISSN: 0037-9026.
CY France
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA French
FS Priority Journals
EM 197608
ED Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19760802
AB 131I labelled tetanus anatoxin was placed in vivo, in the **sublingual** area in the rat. The radioactivity appearing in blood was insignificant, even after that the disappearance rate in reference animal had been taken into account. It is concluded that immunisation with aerosols is fundamentally carried out through the respiratory tract.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 16 MEDLINE on STN
AN 58104961 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 13561855
TI [**Sublingual** BCG **vaccination**].
Vacunacion con BCG por via **sublingual**.
AU LUBETKIN A M; CORACH L
SO El Dia medico, **(1958 Jul 14)** 30 (47) 1756 passim.
Journal code: 0370663. ISSN: 0012-1762.
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Spanish
FS OLDMEDLINE
OS CLML5834-54614-76
EM 200007
ED Entered STN: 20000825
Last Updated on STN: 20000825
Entered Medline: 20000701

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:131538 CAPLUS
DN 136:182456
TI DNA **vaccine** for inducing mucosal immunity
IN Weiner, David B.; Wang, Bin; Ugen, Kenneth E.
PA The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, USA
SO U.S., 31 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,593,972.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6348449	B1	20020219	US 1994-357398	19941216
	US 5593972	A	19970114	US 1993-125012	19930921 <--
	CA 2208524	AA	19960620	CA 1995-2208524	19951215 <--
	WO 9618390	A1	19960620	WO 1995-US16206	19951215 <--

W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	AU 9645169	A1	19960703	AU 1996-45169	19951215 <--
	AU 701208	B2	19990121		
	EP 796104	A1	19970924	EP 1995-943781	19951215 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 2002142987	A1	20021003	US 2002-76900	20020214
PRAI	US 1993-125012	A2	19930921		
	US 1993-8342	B2	19930126		
	US 1993-29336	B2	19930311		
	US 1994-357398	A	19941216		
	WO 1995-US16206	W	19951215		

AB Methods of inducing mucosal immunity in individuals against proteins and peptides are disclosed. The methods comprise the step of administering topically or by lavage into mucosal tissue selected from the group consisting of rectal, vaginal, urethral, **sublingual** and buccal, a nucleic acid mol. that comprises a nucleotide sequence that encodes a protein or peptide that comprises an epitope against which mucosal immunity is desired. The methods may be used to immunize an individual against a pathogen infection, hyperproliferative diseases or autoimmune diseases using nucleic acid mols. which encode proteins and peptides that share an epitope with a pathogen antigen or protein associated with cells involved in hyperproliferative diseases or autoimmune diseases, resp.

RE.CNT 76 THERE ARE 76 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1997:787638 CAPLUS
DN 128:79979
TI Compositions for prevention or treatment of cedar pollen fever
IN Muramoto, Manabu
PA Japan Tobacco, Inc., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 09315998	A2	19971209	JP 1996-136986	19960530 <--
PRAI JP 1996-136986		19960530		

AB Compns. [e.g. **sublingual** prepns.] for prevention or treatment of cedar pollen fever contain microbial pectate lyase, pectate lyase activity-containing protein [with exception of Cry j I] or proteins or peptides having high amino acid sequence similarity.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1997:717824 CAPLUS
DN 127:351229
TI Stabilized antihepatitis-B **vaccine** tablets
IN Rothschild, Peter R.
PA Rothschild, Peter R., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 10 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	WO 9739762	A1	19971030	WO 1997-IB448	19970331	<--
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM					
	RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
	AU 9725203	A1	19971112	AU 1997-25203	19970331	<--
	CN 1216471	A	19990512	CN 1997-194006	19970331	
	EP 914141	A1	19990512	EP 1997-916601	19970331	
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI					
	JP 2000509036	T2	20000718	JP 1997-537890	19970331	
	KR 2000010591	A	20000215	KR 1998-708467	19981022	
PRAI	US 1996-635514	A	19960422			
	WO 1997-IB448	W	19970331			

AB A stabilized antihepatitis-B **vaccine** tablet and method of making the same is disclosed wherein said tablet contains a stabilized antigenic hepatitis-B virus surface protein which, upon administration to a mammal, renders the mammal immune to hepatitis-B infection. The key to this stabilization is arabic gum. Lyophilized antigenic hepatitis B surface protein were formulated with gum arabic to obtain **sublingual** tablets. The efficacy of these tablets in prevention of hepatitis B in hamster was shown.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1997:270724 CAPLUS
DN 126:250216
TI **Vaccines**
IN Clancy, Robert Llewellyn
PA Auspharm International Limited, Australia; Chapman, Paul William; Clancy, Robert Llewellyn
SO PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	WO 9707818	A1	19970306	WO 1996-GB2048	19960822	<--
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM					
	RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM					
	AU 9668268	A1	19970319	AU 1996-68268	19960822	<--
	AU 726542	B2	20001109			
	EP 854728	A1	19980729	EP 1996-928537	19960822	
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI					
	CN 1198674	A	19981111	CN 1996-197368	19960822	
	JP 11513028	T2	19991109	JP 1996-509961	19960822	
	ZA 9607198	A	19980223	ZA 1996-7198	19960823	
	NO 9800721	A	19980422	NO 1998-721	19980220	
	US 2002004050	A1	20020110	US 2000-731878	20001208	

PRAI GB 1995-17269 A 19950823
WO 1996-GB2048 W 19960822
US 1998-27826 B1 19980220

AB A **vaccine** is proposed that consists of a mixture of antigens from Haemophilus influenzae and influenza virus. Whole H. influenzae can be used as an antigen. The **vaccine** can be formulated for nasal or **sublingual** administration. **Vaccination** with the **vaccine** should be effective in treating respiratory tract infection.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1988:82127 CAPLUS
DN 108:82127
TI Methods and materials for treatment of rheumatoid arthritis
IN McMichael, John
PA USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 8705221	A1	19870911	WO 1987-US161	19870120 <--
	W: JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
	US 4704273	A	19871103	US 1986-833998	19860227 <--
	EP 259438	A1	19880316	EP 1987-901785	19870120 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	JP 63502591	T2	19880929	JP 1987-501428	19870120 <--
	CA 1282695	A1	19910409	CA 1987-530551	19870225 <--
PRAI	US 1986-833998		19860227		
	US 1982-378752		19820517		
	US 1985-708274		19850305		
	WO 1987-US161		19870120		

AB Rheumatoid arthritis symptoms are alleviated by administration of a composition containing histamine, IgG inducing rheumatoid factor formation or an active IgG fraction, collagen, and attenuated measles virus or an immunol. active fraction thereof. Patients with rheumatoid arthritis showed improvement after 6 mo of treatment with histamine phosphate 2.3 + 10-4 mg, inactivated attenuated measles virus **vaccine** 2 TCID50, and rheumatoid factor-provoking IgG 0.1 mg, given s.c. once every 2 days to twice a day in 0.5 mL fluid or 0.05 mL as **sublingual** droplets once or twice per day, depending on the individual (from prior sensitivity tests, etc.).

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1997:103941 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799403144
TI **Sublingual** delivery of **vaccines**: Can we enhance the immune response induced via this route?.
AU Wheeler, A. W.; Sharif, S. [Reprint author]
CS Sch. Pharm., Nottingham Univ., Nottingham, UK
SO European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, (1996) Vol. 4, No. SUPPL., pp. S39.
Meeting Info.: Third European Congress of Pharmaceutical Sciences. Edinburgh, Scotland, UK. September 15-17, 1996.
ISSN: 0928-0987.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English

ED Entered STN: 3 Mar 1997
Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 1997

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1976:213167 BIOSIS
DN PREV197662043167; BA62:43167
TI THE PERMEABILITY OF THE **SUBLINGUAL** MUCOSA TO ORGANIC COMPOUNDS THE RESTRICTED ROLE OF **SUBLINGUAL** ABSORPTION IN **VACCINATION** WITH AEROSOLS.
AU BUCLON M; BOURDIER R; CARTIER M; FONTANGES R
SO Comptes Rendus des Seances de la Societe de Biologie et de ses Filiales, (1975) Vol. 169, No. 5, pp. (1976) 1227-1231.
CODEN: CRSBAW. ISSN: 0037-9026.
DT Article
FS BA
LA Unavailable
AB 131I labeled tetanus toxoid was placed in vivo, in the **sublingual** area in the rat. The radioactivity appearing in blood was insignificant, even after that the disappearance rate in the reference animal was taken into account. Immunization with aerosols is fundamentally carried out through the respiratory tract.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 16 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 85004453 EMBASE
DN 1985004453
TI Characterization of two human small cell lung carcinoma-reactive monoclonal antibodies generated by a novel immunization approach.
AU Tong A.W.; Lee J.; Stone M.J.
CS Immunology Research Unit, Charles A. Sammons Cancer Center, Baylor University Medical Center, Dallas, TX 75246, United States
SO Cancer Research, (1984) 44/11 (4987-4992).
CODEN: CNREA8
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 016 Cancer
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LA English
AB Two human small cell lung carcinoma cell lines, NCI-H69 and NCI-H128, were used as alternating sources of **immunogen** to generate monoclonal antibodies to small cell lung carcinoma-associated antigens. BALB/c mice were sensitized with 7 injections of live tumor cells, 4 with NCI-H69 cells and 3 with NCI-H128 cells. Somatic cell hybridization was performed by fusion of the immune murine splenocytes using syngeneic myeloma cells from the SP2/0 Ag14 cell line. Hybridoma colonies were screened against small cell lung carcinoma cells and normal lung fibroblasts with an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. Compared to animals immunized with only NCI-H69 or NCI-H128 cells, alternate immunization resulted in the generation of a significantly higher number of hybridomas that reacted selectively with both tumor cell lines. Monoclonal antibodies from 2 reactive hybrid clones generated by alternate immunization, SCLC 2051 and SCLC 5023, were uniformly negative to normal human tissues including lung, kidney, liver, spleen, breast, thyroid, brain, small intestine, and colon. While both monoclonal antibodies were nonreactive to paraffin-embedded, formalin-fixed, nonmalignant lung biopsies, the monoclonal antibody SCLC 5023 reacted with tumor cell infiltrates in biopsies from small cell lung carcinoma patients (14 of 14 cases positive), using the immunoperoxidase technique. This monoclonal reagent also reacted with other lung tumor cell types, including atypical carcinoid (5 of 5 positive), epidermoid (4 of 6

positive), undifferentiated and bronchoalveolar (3 of 4 cases each positive) carcinomas. By contrast, monoclonal antibody SCLC 2051 apparently identified an antigen expressed preferentially on small cell lung carcinoma cells (12 of 14 positive) and only rarely reacted with other lung tumor cell types (2 of 34 positive). Both monoclonal antibodies were negative to colon carcinoma, epidermoid carcinoma of the **floor** of the **mouth**, breast adenocarcinoma, and B- and T-cell leukemia and lymphoma cells, as determined by the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, indirect immunofluorescence, and immunoperoxidase techniques. These observations suggest that SCLC 2051 and SCLC 5023 may be of value in identifying tumor-associated antigens expressed in small cell and other lung carcinomas. In addition, the generation of antibody-producing cells towards common tumor-associated antigens may be enhanced by immunization with multiple tumor cell lines of the same histological type.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 16 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 77015647 EMBASE
DN 1977015647
TI The permeability of the **sublingual** mucosa to organic compounds. The restricted part imputable to **sublingual** absorption in **vaccination** with aerosols (French).
AU Buclon M.; Bourdier R.; Cartier M.; Fontanges R.
CS Lab. Physiol. Cell., Villeurbanne, France
SO Comptes Rendus des Seances de la Societe de Biologie et de Ses Filiales, (1975) 169/5 (1227-1231).
CODEN: CRSBAW
DT Journal
FS 011 Otorhinolaryngology
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
023 Nuclear Medicine
037 Drug Literature Index
030 Pharmacology
LA French
AB 131I labelled tetanus anatoxin was placed in vivo, in the **sublingual** area of the rats. Radioactivity appearing in the blood was insignificant, even after the disappearance rate had been taken into account. It is concluded that immunisation with aerosols is fundamentally carried out through the respiratory tract.

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 16 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON ISI on STN
AN 93:299974 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: LA835
TI MODULATION OF HERPES-SIMPLEX VIRUS TYPE-1 REPLICATION BY HUMAN SALIVARY SECRETIONS
AU BERGEY E J (Reprint); GU M; COLLINS A R; BRADWAY S D; LEVINE M J
CS SUNY, SCH DENT MED, DEPT ORAL BIOL, BUFFALO, NY, 14214 (Reprint); SUNY, SCH MED, DEPT MICROBIOL, BUFFALO, NY, 14214; OHIO STATE UNIV, SCH DENT, DEPT PERIODONT, COLUMBUS, OH, 43210
CYA USA
SO ORAL MICROBIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY, (**APR 1993**) Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 89-93.
ISSN: 0902-0055.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 43
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Saliva functions to protect the oral cavity from pathogenic invasion by modulating the ability of microbes to colonize the oral surfaces or

limiting their growth and/or viability. Although the role of salivary secretions in the modulation of the oral bacteria flora has received considerable attention, little is known concerning its role in viral pathogenesis. Accordingly, the purpose of this study was to assess the effect of salivary secretions on herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) replication. Initially, HSV-1 plaque and titer reduction assays were performed to determine the ability of human submandibular/ **sublingual** (HSMSL) and parotid (HPS) salivas to inhibit the early stages of HSV-1 infection (adsorption and penetration). Our results suggested that both HSMSL and HPS possess cell-protective and virus neutralization activities, with HSMSL being more active than HPS. Additional experiments were performed to determine the effect of saliva on the yield of virus progeny. Again, HSMSL caused a greater reduction of HSV-1 replication than did HPS. A similar effect could not be obtained using **vaccinia**, suggesting that this inhibitory activity of human saliva is selective. Collectively, these results suggest that human salivary secretions can modulate the replication of HSV-1 in vitro.

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 16 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON ISI on STN
AN 76:79426 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: BG699
TI PERMEABILITY OF **SUBLINGUAL** MUCOSA TO ORGANIC COMPOUNDS - RESTRICTED PART IMPUTABLE TO **SUBLINGUAL** ABSORPTION IN **VACCINATION** WITH AEROSOLS
AU BUCLON M (Reprint); BOURDIER R; CARTIER M; FONTANGES R
CS LAB PHYSIOL CELLULAIRE, 69621 VILLEURBANNE, FRANCE; LAB PHYSIOL CELLULAIRE, 69621 VILLEURBANNE, FRANCE; LAB PHYSIOL CELLULAIRE, 69621 VILLEURBANNE, FRANCE; LAB PHYSIOL CELLULAIRE, 69621 VILLEURBANNE, FRANCE
CYA FRANCE
SO COMPTES RENDUS DES SEANCES DE LA SOCIETE DE BIOLOGIE ET DE SES FILIALES, (**1975**) Vol. 169, No. 5, pp. 1227-1231.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA French
REC Reference Count: 9